

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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we have heard the losses estimated as high as half a million of dollars. A merchant sold a cargo of naval stores at the docks on the 16th January last, not one barrel of which has yet been delivered. Ships waiting the delivery of cargoes have been greatly delayed in loading, and incurred much expense. The situation of the docks is ill chosen, and especially for a winter like this. Being on a narrow strip of water, like the Buttermilk Channel, they are often choked up by ice, while the rest of the harbor is comparatively open to navigation. One thing is certain, unless the company provide ice boats against the contingencies of another winter, and pledge themselves to keep communication open, the commission houses will seek other places for storage, or join in some plan for the erection of new docks and warehouses at some more accessible point, and that at all seasons, ice or no ice. The commerce of a great city like this demands it.

Elsewhere will be found an account of a fatal fight which took place in Donovan's lane, at the Five Points, yesterday afternoon. The name of the victim appears to be McGrath, while that of his assailant is Jeremiah O'Connor. The deceased was attacked by O'Connor, who was somewhat under the influence of liquor, and was so severely beaten that he died in ten minutes after being rescued from the clutches of the infuriated man. O'Connor was arrested soon after the occurrence, and is now locked up in the Tombs, there to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. The deceased was an old and inoffensive man, residing in Eighteenth street.

Last evening, in Dr. Chapin's church, was given the Junior Exhibition of the Free Academy. A variety of original orations were delivered by the members of the Junior class. They were, in the main, spirited and creditable performances.

Don Enrique Alinz has been officially recognized by the President as Vice Consul of Spain at New Orleans.

**The Presidential Campaign—Another Column, diversified and interesting Chapter.**  
 We devote a very large proportion of our available space this morning to another column, diversified and highly interesting compilation of extracts from our newspaper exchanges, upon the Presidential question. This chapter we have divided into three several parts, and it will be seen from this arrangement.

First.—That the ascendancy in the struggle of the democratic aspirants, or their friends respectively, for the Cincinnati nomination, is now apparently limited to Messrs. Buchanan, Hunter and Pierce. Receiving, with a few exceptions, the unanimous support of the democracy of Pennsylvania, and not being mixed up with the Kansas-Nebraska squabble, Mr. Buchanan occupies a formidable position; but of late we have been admonished, from a careful survey of the field, that Mr. Senator Hunter, of Virginia, will very likely prove to be a powerful and dangerous rival.

The friends of Senator Hunter have these considerations to urge in his behalf, to wit: The South has the right, in 1856, to ask the nomination, because our last two Presidents—Pierce and Fillmore—have been from the North, and because of the pressure of Northern fanaticism upon our Southern brethren and their social institutions. Then, again, if Mr. Buchanan be nominated this time, the North will surely concede the nomination to the South in 1860, an arrangement under which Messrs. Cass, Dickinson, Douglas, Bright, Marcy, Cushing, and all other Northern democratic aspirants, would be thrown over to the doubtful chances of 1864; but, after waiting so long already, to any and all of these gentlemen eight years longer would certainly be a long term to add to their hopes deferred. It is, therefore, probable that the bulk of our democratic Northern expectants, especially those of the Northwest, will, as between Buchanan, Hunter and Pierce, rally upon Hunter, to the end that, by his nomination, the field will be open for the North and Northwest in 1860. The friends of Judge Douglas could have easily secured the nomination, as an alternative, of Cass or Buchanan in 1852; but they did not do it, because the fight was then between "Young America" and the "old fogies," and "Douglas and Hunter," or some new ticket, was "Young America's" ultimatum.

Another antecedent in Mr. Hunter's history shows that, even with the election of Mr. Pierce, he did not choose to abandon the field. Before leaving home for Washington, Mr. Pierce called Mr. Hunter to Concord, and urged upon him the acceptance of the important post of Secretary of State. Remembering, perhaps the fate of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Mr. Calhoun, and other White House aspirants, who had filled the office of Premier, Mr. Hunter, notwithstanding the urgent appeals of his ultra Southern rights associates, positively refused to accept it. He considered his reelection to the Senate for six years, at all events, a much more eligible position, in reference to future contingencies, than any Cabinet appointment whatever. The result has proved his sagacity; for who suppose that any member of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet has the shadow of a chance for the Cincinnati nomination? The article which we re-publish from a South Carolina democratic contemporary shows that Mr. Pierce himself, even in the South, (where his friends imagine that he has some show of strength,) has only an unsubstantial, unreliable, complimentary support after all. In fact, we are told that the South expect the North to shelve him, and that the South are prepared cheerfully to submit to the sacrifice.

The main struggle, then, in the democratic camp, from all existing indications, is reduced to Buchanan and Hunter; and the position of Douglas and the Northwest is such that if the "Little Giant" discovers that he has no show for a nomination this time, he may be expected to rally upon Hunter, so as to leave an opening for another Northern candidate in 1860. In 1860, then, Buchanan, Marcy, Cass, and other "old fogies," being put upon the "retired list," who will there be in all the North to compete with the claims of the "Little Giant" and the great Northwest?

We repeat, then, that although Mr. Buchanan is strong, with Pennsylvania at his side, Mr. Hunter, with the "Old Dominion" at his back, and with Douglas, Bright, and others, of the North and Northwest, and "Young America," bringing up the rear, will be a formidable competitor indeed. Against this powerful coalition we may say that the only thing which can possibly save Mr. Buchanan in his favor, will be that memorable Ostend-Aix-la-Chapelle manifesto upon the Cuba question. On the other hand, just as surely as Pierce and Marcy repudiated and denied that manifesto, so surely will they be repudiated by "Young America" at Cincinnati, Mark that.

Thus much for the democracy. The second branch of our newspaper chapter, relating to

the American party, betrays in various quarters a most surprising bitterness of hostility to "Live Oak George." We can't account for it, except from the fear which his name and fame excite among his adversaries, in and out of the American camp. In other respects it will be seen that this new party is thought to be in a bad way; but as this doubt will be settled shortly at Philadelphia, we have nothing further to add to our late suggestions and opinions.

The third division of our general chapter under consideration, deals with the movements and prospects of the Seward Holy Alliance. This party, powerful as it is erroneously supposed to be throughout the North, is still in a factious or mixed up conglomerate and chaotic condition, as a working party. It is an awkward monster, black, scaly and ugly, having six or seven heads and twice as many tails, but nothing in the way of a body or backbone sufficiently strong for the active exigencies of a Presidential campaign in the dog days. The Pittsburgh Convention of the 22d is intended as the basis for the practical organization of this party; and, as between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, we have yet to learn how far our Northern Know Nothings and Sewardites are to continue to labor together, as in "a common cause," we await the results of the simultaneous conventions in those cities for a solution of this curious political enigma.

In the meantime, we commend to our readers, of all parties, our interesting and suggestive Presidential chapter of newspaper extracts. A fortnight hence, and we shall have a flood of light upon the subject.

**THE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC—THE LATE SHOCKING EVENTS AT THE FREEZE ISLAND.**

Our correspondence from the Feejee Islands, published in another column, contains a fearful catalogue of atrocities lately committed by the savages of that group on American settlers and seamen. It will be recollected that on the occasion of Lieut. Wilkes' visit to this archipelago, in 1840, he took summary vengeance on the natives for outrages perpetrated on our countrymen, and bound them over to good behavior for a time, by the threat that he would return again in four years to see if they kept the promises which they had made to him. During the period specified the Feejees seemed to have restrained their brutal propensities; but after its expiration, finding that the American squadron did not return, they recommenced their former practices, murdering and devouring the crews of all the vessels that were unfortunate enough to be wrecked on their coasts. This dreadful state of things has been lately aggravated by the intrigues of some English missionaries, who, on arriving from Sydney in an almost destitute condition, were hospitably taken into the houses of the American settlers at Levuka, and entrusted with the education of their children. They repaid the kindness of their protectors by instigating the native chiefs to make murderous attacks upon them, and finally burning their town. Two motives are assigned for this ungrateful and unchristian conduct. First, jealousy at the kindly reception of some French missionaries by their benefactors, and secondly, a desire to further the political interests of their own government. In effect, formal steps have been taken to procure the cession of the group to Queen Victoria; but owing to the shrewdness of the native chiefs, who seem to have a keen appreciation of the consequences of such a proceeding, they have hitherto proved abortive.

The opportune arrival of the American sloop-of-war John Adams, Commander Boutwell, has put a stop for the present to the barbarities committed by the savages. After the sharp lesson which this officer has given them by burning several of their towns, they will probably remain for a time in wholesome dread of American prowess. But the facts detailed in our columns strongly demonstrate the necessity of our affording some more effectual protection to our commerce in those distant latitudes than is derived from the rare and chance visits of our vessels of war. Those who denounce every attempt to increase the strength and efficiency of our navy would do well to reflect on the wholesale destruction of life and property which is occasioned by their mistaken notions of economy. The use of a military marine, if we understand it rightly, is as much to protect our commerce in distant seas as to guard against the chances of invasion at home. Had our squadron in the Pacific been sufficiently strong, we should not have had to record the deplorable events which are detailed in the letters of our correspondents. We may talk of our desire to check the monopolizing designs of Great Britain in quarters where our interests are concerned, but we take rather a singular way of effecting that object by allowing ignorant savages like these Feejee cannibals to draw comparisons unfavorable to our naval resources.

**GENERAL HUNTON GOING TO RESIGN.—A** letter appears in the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Covington, January 26, and signed J. C. Porter, in which the writer states that he was present at a conversation between Judge Pettin and General Hunton, during which the General distinctly said that the Legislature of Texas had passed a resolution instructing him to resign, and that he intended to obey instructions. Very likely; but we dare say that General Hunton will be in no particular hurry about it, considering the weather, and the state of the roads and rivers along all the inland routes to Texas. Besides, this rule of Senatorial obedience or resignation is an old democratic doctrine which General Cass has substantially declared to be all moonshine, in his repudiation of it. Why, therefore, should General Hunton, a Know Nothing, sacrifice himself to an exploded democratic humbug?

**NIGER WORSHIP AND NIGER WORSHIPPERS.**—Men in all ages have been led away by strange gods. Even Moses could not keep the children of Israel straight in the wilderness. There have been devil worshippers; cow, cat, bull, dog, snake and monkey worshippers; sun worshippers, breeches (Mahomet's) worshippers, dirt worshippers, and Jo Smith worshippers; but the meanest of all are the nigger worshippers. They have their priests and prophets in England and the United States—men who ought to be women, and women who ought to be men. Seward is the great high priest in the United States, and Abby Kelly Foster the priestesses, assisted by the Boston Vestals, who hold harlots for the benefit of Brother Garrison's paper. Let the people of the United States be wary of running after false gods.

**CONGRESS—THE HOUSE PAINING—IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—The American Organ at Washington, in reference to the election of Wendell, (dem.), as printer to the House, by the aid of Southern Know Nothing votes, says:—**  
 It has been currently reported during the last few days that Mr. Wendell had procured a portion of the public printing to some Southern Americans, to be dispensed by them in the establishment of a press here, to sustain the notions and opinions of the Southern branch of the American party, and to keep up other green news advocating those opinions elsewhere. The details of any arrangement we have not been informed, nor have we any other knowledge of the existence of any such arrangement than that derived from common rumor, and from facts seemingly justifying the rumor.

Is it possible! Can it be true that Mr. Wendell, from his profits of this printing, could afford to promise a portion of the proceeds to sustain not only a "Southern American" organ in Washington, but other presses of the same faith "elsewhere," and still make a good thing of it? The Organ next proceeds to mystify the subject, as follows:—

If any arrangement of this sort has been made, it was doubtless a fair business transaction, and not an attempt to impose anything dishonorable to the parties to it. We are simply endeavoring, as a public journalist, to give our readers an insight into the causes of certain results, which, to the uninitiated, seem strange and inexplicable. Under what inducements, or to promote what political ends, a few republicans came to the rescue of the democracy of the American party, and to keep up other green news advocating those opinions elsewhere. The details of any arrangement we have not been informed, nor have we any other knowledge of the existence of any such arrangement than that derived from common rumor, and from facts seemingly justifying the rumor.

And next, in a separate paragraph, the Organ washes its hands of all responsibility in the matter in this emphatic style:—

We were informed last evening, at the Second Ward Convention, that a rumor prevailed generally in this city, to the effect that the Organ was to be interested in, or assisted by, the public printing, under Mr. Wendell. The rumor is utterly untrue. There is no understanding nor arrangement, express or implied, by which the Organ, or either of its proprietors or editors, will receive one dollar from the public printing.

"Not a dollar!" "Love's labor lost." Will the printer elect explain this mystery of his election?

**THE BEST PLAN FOR PHILADELPHIA.**—The best thing that the Know Nothings can do is to turn about and go home again, after transacting such executive business as may come before them. They have no national platform, and cannot make one which will not be immediately violated. They would do well not to touch the Presidential election, but to allow each State to attend to that matter for itself, by nominating free electoral tickets. Let the people have something to say about the Presidency. Heretofore they have often been obliged to choose between two bad men. Let them select a good one for themselves.

**FIRST MOVE TO BUSINESS ON SLAVERY.—THE SEWARD LEAGUE DEFEATED.**—Upon the first test question, in the way of active ultra legislation upon the slavery question in Congress, on Thursday, the Seward league were handsomely defeated. The senior organ of the arch-agitator of this city thus explains and confirms it:—

The supporters of freedom in Kansas in the House were beaten to-day, by three majorities, on the question of referring to President Fremont's executive measures, and on the question of the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific. The House is a quiet place to-day, and the members are busy with their private affairs. The House is a quiet place to-day, and the members are busy with their private affairs. The House is a quiet place to-day, and the members are busy with their private affairs.

According to this exhibit the difficulty will hardly be obviated by a full house. At this rate, some months will elapse before they secure the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. "They gave up, disheartened." First field fought, too. Only think of that!

**"PERSONAL SPITE."**—The Cabinet organ at Washington says that "the removal of Mr. Houston, (of Ala.) from the Committee of Ways and Means, after he had been its chairman for four years, and placing him fifth on the Territorial Committee, was an unpardonable breach of parliamentary courtesy, and cannot be justified by a desire to gratify a spirit of personal spite." What's the matter now? Had not the democrats of the Senate placed such men as Seward, Sumner, Wilson and Hale, of the Holy Alliance, at the tail end of the obscure committees of that body? And then to talk of "personal spite," when he had a chance at them, of the amiable Seward Speaker of the House? The idea is absurd. Let Mr. George S. Houston contemplate the philosophical resignation of the Seward men of the Senate, and be thankful that he is even fifth on the Territorial Committee. Old men should not be proud.

**CACCHUS AND CONVENTIONS.**—All the national conventions have heretofore been humbugs—their platforms a delusion and a snare. Unpledged electoral tickets should be supported in each State. Such electors would be obliged to vote for the best man; and if they could not agree, it would be better to let the election go to the House of Representatives than to perpetuate the old convention system which has shut out from the Presidency all the great men of the nation, and elevated such pigmies as Pierce.